JUSTICE CULLEN GRANTS A STAY OF EX-ECUTION UNTIL FRIDAY MORNING.

RECOMMENDATION FOR MERCY HEEDED.

COLONEL E. C. JAMES MAKES A PLEA FOR DEL LAY-THE PROSECUTION DISPOSED TO BE LENIENT-A CROWD OF THE CHIEF'S

FRIENDS IN THE COURTROOM.

given on an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt as to whether or not the judg-

ment should stand. Early in the morning a mass of people began to assemble around the courthouse, and as 10 o'clock approached it was almost impossible to gain access to the courtroom in which it was known that McKane was to receive his sentence. At a quarter before 19 o'clock, in company with Sheriff Buttling, McKane left Raymond Street Jail, and the two men walked down to the centre of the city, attracting little attention as they crossed from street to street.

The corridors of the courthouse were jammed with people, all friends of McKane from Gravesend. They swarmed into the chamber and the galleries and occupied every available foot of space. When the prisoner entered with Sheriff Buttling he did not seem to attract much attention so far as any demonstration on the part of the spectators was concerned. He took his place directly in front of the bar, and many friends pressed toward him to extend words of sympathy and commiseration. He accepted all these attentions in a quiet, modest way; and it was apparent that the kindness bestowed upon him at this particular moment had much to do in sustaining him.

who discharged all the functions that would have James to the position he occupied yesterday as principal spokesman for McKane was due to some disagreement on the part of counsel for the defence during the trial. Nothing definite in regard to this was learned except that it seemed to be understood that Mr. James was invited to come in at the last moment, and as a sort of compromise growing out of the dissatisfaction on the part of the defendant with the case as conducted by Mr. Roderick, ex-Judge Troy and Mr. Backus.

M'KANE CALLED TO THE BAR.

It was half-past 10 o'clock when McKane was called to the bar to say whether he had any reason to give why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon him. He arose from the chair he occupied, jauntily; and almost simultaneously the clerk of the court placed a volume in his hand. The prisoner seized it without hesitation, and pressed his lips to it. Then came questions from the clerk of the court as to the convict's past life, his habits, and the like,

A great mass of people had been permitted to assemble in the courtroom, and, as Judge Bartlett entered the room and ascended the dais, he glanced quickly over the body of people before him. Taking his seat, the first thing he did was to announce that order must be maintained; that court officers would be required to exact it, and that any breach of good order would recult in a commitment for contempt of court.



The proceedings were opened by Colonel E. C. James, who spoke formally in opposition to the sel, by reason of his pleasing individuality, added formality of a notice upon counsel for the prosesomething in the way of impressiveness to the picture. He had sat by the side of McKane from the moment of the entrance of the prisoner, and the two had chatted pleasantly together as if they were the most unconcerned persons in the assemblage. But on the opening of the court, hours. McKane bundled himself into his chair, crossed his arms in front of him and looked solemnly down to the floor. Even when Colonel James arose to speak in his behalf, the prisoner seemed to be occupied with his own meditations. Once in the course of his remarks, the advocate spoke feelingly of the generosity and the kindly assotions, and the prisoner raised his head, shot a when they removed their minutes of the trial his bosom while the tears filtered through his don Hotel, where access to them was denied to eyelashes upon his cheeks. He recovered his all save McKane's most intimate friends. Durcomposure quickly, however, and throughout the ing the day the lawyers were in close council, rest of the proceedings maintained an admirable and in the afternoon it leaked out that Justies degree of composure.

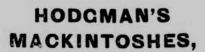
PLEADING FOR DELAY. Colonel James pleaded for delay in judgment. Justice Bartlett, with case and politeness, and due courtesy, denied the several motions seriatim. There seemed to be no disposition on the part of the prosecution to aggravate the portentiousness of the situation so far as the defend-

Flint's Fine Furniture

and it was met promptly by Mr. Shepard. It embodied only the idea that if a stay was asked for and notice should be served upon the counsel for prosecution yesterday, naming the judge before whom the application would be made, there would be no objection to granting

to the prisoner the privilege of remaining in Raymond Street Jall until Monday next. Judge Bartlett had previously said that any application for a stay ought not properly to be made to him, but he expressed his willingness that counsel for the defence might go before any other judge and convey to that judge his entire approbation of the motion for a stay of one week, pending the preparation of papers for appeal to the

When at 10:30 o'clock McKane arose from his seat and advanced to the clerk's desk to take John Y. McKane advanced to the bar yester- his eath and to make his statement as to age



SENSIBLE AND STYLISH. BROADWAY, 21 WEST 22D ST. Cor. Grand Street. Adj. 5th Ave. Hotel.

Judgment be and the same is hereby stayed in the mean time and until the hearing and decision of the said application. EDGAR M. CULLEN.

Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-

Dated February 19, 1894. Dated February 19, 1894.
Immediately on receiving a certified copy of the order, Mr. Roderick jumped into a cab which had been kept in waiting and started for Raymon's Street Jail, to intorm his elient and to serve the order on Sheriff Buttling, who, it was said, had declared his unwillingness to run any risk in keeping McKane in the Jail any longer, and that he would take his prisoner to Sing Sing day at half-past 10 o'clock to receive sentence from Justice Bartlett committing him to Sing Sing prison for six years.

Lete last evening Justice Edgar M. Cullen, of Brocklyn, granted a stay of execution until 10 o'clock Friday morning, when a hearing will be short speech. His voice was full, but not loud, and was seized upon by the others of the received sentence and occupation, there was absolute stillness in this morning unless a stay should meanwhile have been secured. As seen as the order was granted the fact was promptly telephoned to Gravesend, and McKane's intimate friends and accomplices swarmed to the fact was promptly telephoned to Gravesend, and he indulged in no lecture. McKane made a short speech. His voice was full, but not loud.



WILLIAM M. TWEED.

JOHN Y. M'KANE. THEY BOTH FOUND OUT WHAT THE PEOPLE "WOULD DO ABOUT IT."

His counsel were around him. One of the first and was unbroken by emotion. It was a modest | to appear was his intimate friend, George W. address, and probably not heard twenty feet Roderick. Foster L. Backus was in his seat be- away from the place of its delivery. He turned, fore the late Chief of the Gravesend Police De- on its conclusion, toward the chair he had ocpartment was in his chair. So also were General | cupled, and being recalled by the clerk, he faced Tracy and Mr. Shepard, while ex-Judge Troy the Judge for sentence. There was no tremor sat directly behind the prisoner. By the side apparent as the last words of the Court, imof McKane, however, was Colonel E. C. James, posing a sentence of six years in Sing Sing prison, reached his ears. But in the gallery naturally fallen upon one of the attorneys. It some one uttered a low whistle. It seemed like was his first appearance during the trial, and as the blast of wintry air passing through a keyhe arose to address the court the friends of hole; and it was prolonged in spite of the echoes McKane manifested a strong interest in his re- from the hammer of the Julge on his desk. Inmarks. It is said that the induction of Colonel | deed, there was something welrd about this



little note, evidently expressing surprise at the degree of punishment and with a plaintive to that?"

Meanwhile the audience were directed by the clerk of the court to depart quietly. For twenty minutes or more McKane remained surrounded by his friends and counsel, but at 10:50 o'clock Judge Bartlett announced that the Oyer and Terminer Court would take a recess until next Monday, when a hearing might be heard in the case. Sheriff Buttling, who had been standing near McKane, advanced toward him, and the two pressed through the throng toward the door. On reaching the corridor McKane's friends were found to be numerous, and they crowded around him. He raised his hand and admonished them against anything in the way of demonstration in his favor, and several times before he reached the rear exit of the hourthouse had occasion to caution his friends against any manifestation of regard. His action was commented upon in a kindly way by some who were sctively engaged in his prosecution. A carriage was waiting at the Livingston-st. exit, and in company with Sheriff Buttling he was driven to

All this was the work of two hours. Under the law, McKane, being sentenced to the State prison, | You could be removed this morning. Had he been consigned to the penitentiary the order would COLONEL JAMES PLEADING FOR M'KANE. have been mandatory for his removal immediately after leaving the courtroom. Mr. Shepard, in behalf of the prosecution, expressed entire willingness to allow McKane to remain in Raypassage of judgment upon his client. The coun-mond Street Jail another week, provided the legal

cution should be served last night. After his return to jail yesterday afternoon, McKane was visited by a number of friends, among them Judge Richard V. B Newton, who, was in consultation with McKane for several

THE ORDER BY JUSTICE CULLEN.

A stay of execution of judgment against John Y. McKane was granted by Justice Edgar M. Cullen at his home, No. 14 Willow-st., Brooklyn, about 10 o'clock last night. McKane's counsel held their consultations in ex-Judge Troy's office, No. 16 Court-st, until yesterday morning. Cullen had consented to hear their application

Cullen had consented to hear their application for a stay at his home in the evening.

Mr. Roderick, of counsel for McKane, went to Justice Cullen's home about 8 o'clock, when the Justice received his application and listened to his argument. Mr. Roderick presented in argument the exceptions taken by counsel for the defence during the trial; contended that the Grand Jury by which McKane was indicted was illogally constituted, and finally urged that as McKane was not an election officer he could not be held responsible for the crimes of others, if any crimes had been committed, and that there was reasonable doubt of his guilt of any offence.

offence.
After patiently listening to the argument,
Justice Cullen made the following order:

Saves Money for Buyers.

Riches take to themselves wings—wings which ignorance often supplies. Knowledge of how and what and where it's best to buy, this will save your meney.

A visit to our warerooms will teach you much about furniture buying. You'll see the newest and most beautiful patterns, the handsomest coverings, the most tasteful carvings and ornamentations. You'll learn how cheap the finest furniture may be had if you buy of the manufacturers. You'll learn to buy of us and save money.

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101. 106 AND 108 WEST 11TH ST.

After patiently fistening to the argument, Justice Cullen trade the following order.

Supreme Court.—The People of the State of New-North against John Y. McKane, Impleaded, etc. York against John Y. McKane in Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-North against the Supreme Court of Over and Terminer, held at dered in the Court of Over and Terminer, held at dered in the Court of Over and Terminer, held at dered in the Court of Over and Terminer, held at dered in the Court of Over and Terminer, held at dered in the Court of Over and Terminer, held at dered in the Court of the Supreme Court of the State of New-North and Procedure, I do hereby or der the catumty of the county of First. That there is a reasonable doubt as to whether the Supreme Court of the State of New-North and the Court of the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court at the Courty of the Courty of the Courty of the Courty at the Courty of the Supreme Court at the Court of the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court at the Court of the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court of the Supreme C

clutches at a straw.

Judge Newton, when asked for his opinion about his own case and that of McKane, is reported to have said: "I'll be — if I know. We are all at sea, and God only knows where we will fetch up."

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT. COLONEL JAMES'S MOTIONS AND HOW THEY

Colonel E. C. James, counsel for the defence, moved for a new trial, which was denied, and the Colonel took an exception.

He then moved for arrest of judgment, on the ground that the facts stated in the indictment do not constitute a crime. This motion State the electric many the Mayors, upon the nomination of the chairment was denied and an exception taken.

The next move was for suspension of sentence

Colonel James said:

Colonel James said:

The defendant in this case has heretofore had a clean record, so far as the provisions of this Penal Code are concerned. He has never been charged with a felony or a crime. He is a man who has stood high in this community, whose aid has been sought by many; whose generosity has been shared by many; whose fit miship has been enjoyed by many. I know of no better test of the credit of a man than that he stands well among his neighbors and acquaintances in the village or city where he lives, and if we measure this defendant's standing by that test I think that all will agree with roc that his character has been unimpeachable.

sider that the circumstances in this case call by a unanimous vote. for any possible exercise of such elemency, and

Colonel James then asked for a bill of exceptions under Section 460 of the Criminal Code. "We ask for thirty days in which to prepare it." said Colonel James. Turning to counsel for the defence he asked; "Is there any objection General Tracy-No.

The Court granted this application.

Colonel James then asked for a stay of execution of judgment for twenty days to enable that

Mr. Shepard objected that before the motion was made judgment should be pronounced. Colonel James then said that he would wait

MR SUSPARD MOVES FOR JUDGMENT.

Mr. Shepard then moved for judgment, saying On the part of the people we move for judgment in this case. There are certain considerations touch-ing the form and measure of the judgment. Certain matters which have been mentioned by Colonel James, in our view, aggravate the offence of the prisoner. It appears here that the prisoner has been a man who has been in public life for a considerable

we hardly need address to the Court any consideration of the large and sweeping character of the offence; that comment has been made on the part of the neopic during the trial, and that all resis in Your Honor's mind.

We feel bound to say, also, that in the course of the trial several aggravations of the offence committed by the defendant have been presented; his fuscionally visited by him under his eye, and with his direct sanction and his direct command, upon the copplets who went to Graveschi on the Saturday night before the election, and upon the citizens who went to Graveschi on the Saturday night before the election, and upon the citizens who went to Graveschi on the selection, in themselves constituted a number of crimes, which have been satisfactorily and indeed overwhelmingly proved in the course of this trial.

The perfury committed by this defendant in the course of this trial, and the special perfury committed by him upon the mendamus proceedings, in order to defeat justice and promote the crime of which he was here convicted, we submit to the convideration which should rest in the mind of the Court in pronouncing sentence.

On the other hand, the bury has made a recommendation. We do not share the opinion of the jury, but we feel constrained to say to the Court that the jury, a body of highly intelligent and most conscientious men, who listened patiently to the long presented in behalf of the defendant, have in one feature of the case differed with us. This feature, it is true, is not one that it is within their power to enforce. Still, it is the opinion or impression of these twelve men, for whom we must all have great respect, and while we do not feel, on the part of the people, that we are at illierty to adopt the view of the jury, yet we do not feel at liberty to exclude completely this recommendation which the jury has chosen to make. On these considerations I submit the motion for longment.

Colonic James Replaces To Mr. Shepard.

asked if he had any reason why sentence should not now be pronounced upon him.

He said: "I do not know that I can say anything. I merely repeat what I have said on the

thing. I merely repeat what I have said on the stand, that I have never in my life done anything wrong to anybedy that I know of; that I had nothing to do either directly or indirectly in relation to the matters as charged; that I never counselled or advised any of the election inspectors to do anything against the law, and I say that I am not guilty of this crime."

The Court: "So far as the request goes not to impose the maximum punishment in this case, I do not feel at liberty to disregard the recommendation of the jury; but the grave crime upon which that jury has convicted the defendant demiands, it seems to me, a more emphatic reprobation than would be manifested by a light sentence. The spenalty, I think, should be severe enough to impress stern condemnation, but not so severe as to excite sympathy.

"The judgment of the Court is, that the defendant be imprisoned in the State prison at Sing Sing for the term of six years."

MINISTERS DISCUSS THE SENTENCE.

While the weekly meeting of the M-tho-list preach. ers was in session yesterday morning, at Fifth-ave and Twentleth-st., the news of the sentencing of John Y. McKane was brought in. One minist John Y. McKane was brought in. One minister arose and asked that the secretary read aloud the details of the conviction. This was objected to, as was also a motion to take a vote of thanks on the subject. The Rev. Mr. Gillies was making an address, but the newspapers that were circulated took up most of the attention of the audience. After the meeting had adjourned the ministers continued to discuss McKane. It was the general opinion that the former Methodist Sunday-school superintendent had received what he deserved, and by some not as much as he deserved.

OCONNOR'S BILL PASSED.

RESULTS THAT MAY BE HOPED FOR FROM NON-PARTISAN ELECTION BOARDS.

THE SENATE WAS UNANIMOUS IN FAVOR OF THE MEASURE-PROVISIONS OF THE PRO-

POSED LAW WHICH APPLY ES-PECIALLY TO NEW-YORK CITY-OTHER BILLS PASSED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Feb. 19.—The Senate passed to-night by our vote one of the great legislative measures of the session Senator Edmund O'Connor's bill providing for non-partisan Boards of Election Inspectors, poil clerks and ballot clerks at each of the 5,000 polling places of the State. That is to say, there is to be under the bill an equal division of the election officers of the State between the Republican and Democratic parties. There be four election inspectors at every polling place in the State, two Republicans and two Democrats. The ballot clerks and poll clerks are also to be equally divided between the two great parties. One important feature of the bill is its recognition of the right of political parties to name the election of the right of political parties to name the election. officers who are to protect their rights at the

S nator O'Connor ex-mpts Breeklyn from the provisions of the net, since that city has a non-partisan B ard of Elections, which now makes the appoint-ments of election efficers. In New-York City the election efficers are to be appointed by the Board of Police, upon the nomination of the chairmen of the executive committees of the Republican and Democratic parties. In the other thirty-two cities of the State the election inspectors are to be appointed by and secretaries of the general city committees of the Republican and Democratic parties. In the towns of the State the presiding officer of each an-mual town meeting, immediately after the votes are curvassed, is directed to appoint two additional inthe town meeting, and are also to be those two candidnes for impectors of the minority party who received the highest number of votes, Senator McMahon, for the Democrats, was at first

desirous that no vote should be taken upon the bill until Senator Cantor should return here, but Senator The Court—All I can say in regard to this crack opposition to the bill, and Senator McMahon application of the defence is that I do not con- made no further objection. It passed the Senate

Since a summary of this important measure was given in The Tribune a week ago, Senator O'Connor has made several amendments to it of great interest. He provides, for instance, that an election ofer may be taken from any part of New-York ty. Now, the election officer must be taken from a Assembly district in which he is to work. This bill will permit the sending of a brownstone district Republican down to "Tim" Sullivan's election district to work as an election officer, and such a man will have the nerve and honesty to secure a count of Republican votes cast. There will not be any are election returns where no Republican, Social at or Popullat vote is recorded.

The bill in its final form deals thus with New-

Section 5, Inspectors of election, poll clerks and ballot clerks in the city of New-York, all inspectors of election, poll clerks and ballot clerks in the city and county of New-York shall hereafter be appointed by the Board of Police, who shall also have power to make all necessary removals and transfers and to fill all vacancies which may from any cause arise. It shall be the duty of the said and September, to appoint four inspectors of ele election district in said city. Not more than two of the sold inspectors of election, one of the said poil clerks and one of the said ballot clerks for each district shall belong to the same political party or be of the same political faith and opinion in State and National Issues; and these inspectors, politicirks and ballot clerks, appointed to represent the party in the political minority on State Issues in the said ofly and county, shall be elected solely by the Commissioner or Commissioners of Police representing such political minority in the said board, so that missioner or Commissioners of Police representing such political minority in the sald beard, so that two of such inspectors of election, one of such political minority in the sald beard, so that two of such inspectors of election, one of such politicity and one of such ballot clerks for each election district shall belong to and be of the same political faith and ordindo on State and National issues as the political party which, at the last preceding general election for State officers, cast the bighest number of votes in the city of New York, and the remainder of such inspectors and the remaining politicity and belief the officers of the political party which, at such cleetion, cast the next alkebest number of votes for said officers in said city.

On or before August 15, in any year, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the general committee of each of said several political parties may make and the with the said Board of Police a list of persons qualified to be such inspectors, policierls and ballot clerks, and thereupon auponiments shall be made, as hereinbefore provided, from the persons and and such list or lists; and if any of the persons so named hall not be deliv qualified, the chairman of the committee by whom they were named may, within ten days after notice to him, of the persons shall not be submitted as above named may, within ten days after notice to him, of the persons shall not be submitted as above not provided, the Board of Police shall select and appoint qualified persons shall not be submitted as above provided, the Board of Police shall select and appoint qualified persons shall not be submitted as above not provided, the Board of Police shall select and appoint qualified persons shall not be submitted as above not provided, the Board of Police shall select and appoint qualified persons shall not be submitted as above not provided, the Board of Police shall select and appoint qualified persons shall not be submitted as above not provided. The persons solicy and the provided from the

by jury, yet we do not feel at liberty to exclude compactivity that recommendation which they have compactive that recommendation which they have compacted that recommendation which they have compacted the property of the format of the country of the format of the country of

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cer to be removed, which notice shall set forth clearly and distinctly the reasons for his removal.

Provided, that any inspector of election, poli cierk or bailot clerk, who shall at any time be appointed to fill a vacancy, which fact shall be stated in a certificate of appointment, shall hold office only during the unexpired term of his predecessor, and that no inspector of election, poll clerk or bailot clerk shall be transferred from one election district to another after he has entered upon the performance of his duties.

Senator Savion to night introduced bills strength.

New York Office,

Senator Saxton to-night introduced bills strengthening the penal code in regard to election inspect ors. One of the most important of these amend-ments provides that a police officer must arrest a repeater" upon the demand of an inspector of elec-

tion.

The Senate passed Senator's Robertson's bill requiring voters in New-York City to register their age. Mr. Lawson's bill for the completion of Riverside Drive, New-York, was also passed.

ASSEMBLY WRANGLES.

DISPUTE OVER THE RECORDS OF FRIDAY'S JOURNAL.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS FINALLY GET THEIR VOTES ON THE DEPARTMENTAL IN-VESTIGATION RESOLUTION RECORDED

TO THEIR SATISFACTION.

Albany, Feb. 19 (Special).-Speaker Malby was forced to-night to induige in an extensive and vigorous use of the gavel in order to secure anything like decent order. William Sulzer, the Democratic leader, and a number of other Democrats had been caught napping last Friday on the passage of the resolutions providing for an investigation of the various State departments. Mr. Sulzer had overslept on Friday morning, and when the resolution was handed down from the desk along with other messages from the Senate it went through by unanimous consent, although ex-Speaker Bush, the assistant Democratic leader, was in his seat. He listened intently to the reading, and then voted for the resolutions. Mr. Sulzer, however, does not want the Republicans to expose the doings of the various State departments in the last twelve years, and he made the trivial objection that certain members were recorded who afterward said that they had not voted. The clerk maintained that every mun recorded by him had voted as he was found to be recorded. Mr. Sulzer, at the head of a half-dozen men, started in to-night to have the journal corrected so that these men who did not attend to their business when the roll was called could get a different record. Ex-Speaker Bush and Mr. Butts, of New-York, Democrats, voted for the resolution on Friday, but the clerk did not hear them. Their mames, together with Mr. Gray, of Pough-keepsie, Republican, were put down as voting for the resolution. Then seven Democrats were permitted to get on the record as voting in the negative. and he made the trivial objection that certain mem-

mitted to get on the record as voting in the negative.

The House was in an uproar most of the time.
Points of order, questions of privilege and personal
explanations came from all parts of the chamber
at the same instant, and if the Speaker had not
maintained his usual calin demeanor there would
have been nothing but chaos for the entire evening.
Hamilton Fish insisted that if members were allowed to change their votes from the affirmative to
the negative those who voted in the affirmative
and had not been recorded because the cierk did
not hear them must be recorded as they voted.
This course was pursued, and the changes were
made after Mr. Almsworth had shown why the
Democrats wanted to be recorded against the reslation. Then peace and harmony settled down over
the chamber, and the visitors who had packed it,
seeing that the promised storm had come and gone,
gradually began to disappear.

AMENDMENTS TO THE IVES POOL LAW. A HEARING ON THE SUILD'T APPOINTED FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

Albany, Feb. 19 (Special).—The Assembly Judiciary Committee will hear arguments to-morrow in favor of the bill which has been introduced by Mr. Clark, to prohibit bookmaking on the racetracks. The hearing will probably be well attended, as Mr. Clark has received letters from people in various parts of the State, asking to be heard in favor of the bill.

THEY MUST EXTEND THEIR LINES. ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANIES, SAYS MR. MARRIN, SHOULD BE MADE TO LIVE UP TO THE PROMISES MADE IN THEIR FRANCHISES.

Albany, Feb. 19 (Special).-Mr. Marrin, of New-York, introduced in the Assembly to-night a bill which, if passed, will materially affect the elevated railroad companies of New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. Marrin's measure requires each railroad com-Mr. Marrin's measure requires each railroad company to begin at once the completion of its lines to the end of the route named in its franchise. The work must be done inside of fifteen months after the passage of the act, line of \$30 for each day of delay in carrying out the provisions of the bill, and no increase of fares will be permitted beyond the rates now charged.

Mr. Butts, of New-York, is the author of an amendment to the law under which it will be possible to locate the Zoological Garden of New-York City in one of the parks north of the Harlem River.

SENATOR SAXTON'S ELECTION BILLS. Albany, Feb. 19. - Senator Saxton hopes to report the election law amendments to the Judiciary Committee to-morrow, so that they may be laid bemittee to-morrow, so that they may be laid before the Senate on Wednesday. To-night he introduced two election bills, the chief points of which
were suggested by the francis committed last fall.
One places among the violations of the election
law, defacing or injuring election booths or opening the door of a booth while a voter is preparing a
ballot inside. The other provides that the poils
outside New-York City shall open at sunrise; that
any inspector may order an arrest; that the inspectors shall meet on the last Saturday before
election to correct the lists and to register any
persons naturalized since the last day of general
registration; that the registry lists shall be presumptive evidence of the names and addresses of
persons registered; and that a justice may order
any name stricken from the list after twentyfour hours' notice, on evidence that it is improperiy registered.

POLITICAL ODDS AND ENDS.

THE FIGHT FOR MR. HOUK'S SEAT. Chicago, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to a morning paper from Dayton, Ohio, says that both political parties are pronouncedly astir in that Congressional Dis-trict. The fight to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Congressman George W. Houk will be a

MANNEN

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relation to the Campbell contest, as they consider their connection with the committee severed. Colonel Campbell presented a batch of athidavits, which were read. They charged that Democrats voted at the primarles in December, and that General Kerwin kept the polls open thirty-five minutes after the hour for closing them. The affidavits having been read, Chairman Peabody said: "You have plenty of charges here, but you do not seem to have proven anything." proven anything."
The committee decided to meet at Mr. Peabody's office on Wednesday afternoon to consider the case,

LOYAL TO THE NEW ORGANIZATION, One hundred chairmen and secretaries of election district organizations in the XXVIth Assembly Dis-trict met last night at Kohrine's Hall, One-bundfedand-sixteenth-st, and Second-ave., and formed the and-sixteenth-st, and Second-ave, and formed the
Manhattan Republican Chib, which will give loyal
support to the new Republican organization of this
city and county. Many names were enrolled on the
lists of the new club, and the following officers were
elected: President, W. J. Walters; first vice-president, J. P. Feannan, second vice-precident, Thomas
O'Nelli; secretary, Edward Margraff; financial secretary, H. Wagner; treasurer, W. F. Kohrine; sergeant-at-arms, G. F. Kuene. The committee to
draw up a constitution and bylaws is Hugh Whoriskey, Henry Werz and John McPherson.

THE COLLEGE LEAGUE CONVENTION. The third annual convention of the American Republican College League is called to meet in Republican Coffege League is called to meet in Syracuse on April 6. Undergraduate Republican of every college and university in the United States are most urgently requested to begin at once the organization of delegations. The call for the convention is signed by Delmer E. Hawkins, Syracuse University, president of the League, and Julius C. Travis, University of Michigan, secretary.

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